

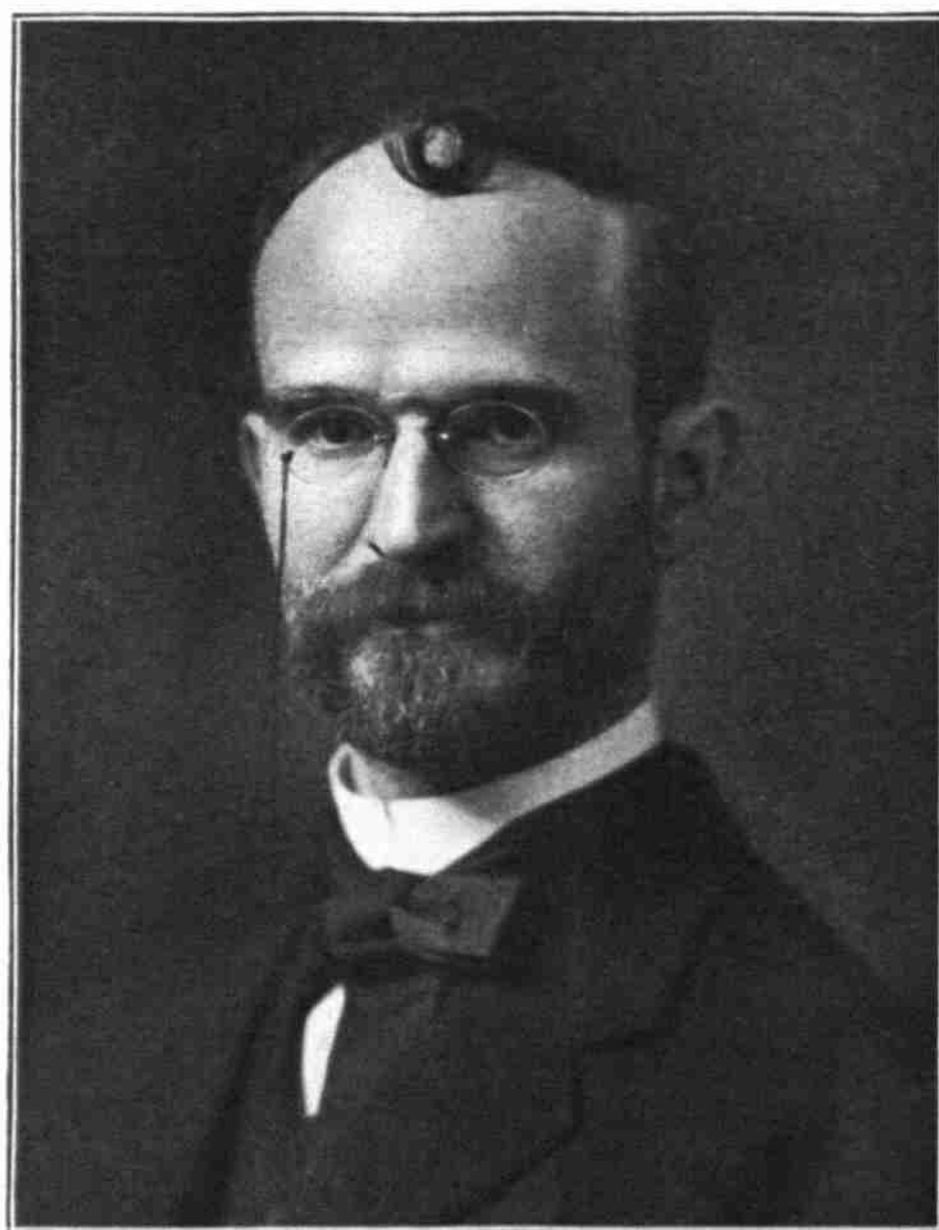
## The Christian Education of the Negro

By the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church

Headquarters: Board of Missions, 281 Fourth Ave., New York  
Mr. JOHN W. WOOD, Corresponding Secretary

Headquarters: American Church Institute for Negroes  
500 West 122d Street, New York  
Rev. S. H. BISHOP, General Agent

THE Protestant Episcopal Church, under the direction of its Board of Missions, carries on educational and religious work among the Negroes in 23 dioceses and 2 mission districts. There are 292 workers in this service, of whom 109 are clergymen.



REV. S. H. BISHOP

St. Mary's School, Vicksburg, Miss., and the Bishop Payne Divinity School, Petersburg, Va.

The Board of Missions expended \$79,367 in 1907-8 for its work among the Negroes.

The purely evangelistic and missionary work of the church for the Negroes is done under the auspices of the Board of Missions; St. Paul's, St. Augustine's, and Bishop Payne schools are under the special control and management of the American Church Institute for Negroes, whose work is only along educational lines.

The Board maintains 92 parochial and industrial schools in 18 states.

The principal schools are St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School, Lawrenceville, Va.; St. Augustine's School, Raleigh, N. C.; St. Athanasius Parochial and Industrial School, Brunswick, Ga.; St. Mark's Academy and Industrial School, Birmingham, Ala.; St. Michael's School, Charlotte, N. C.;

The Board of Missions gave \$14,775 in 1907-8 to the three schools, and the Institute expended \$30,000 for these schools.

### The Purpose of the Institute

The American Church Institute for Negroes was organized in 1906. The second annual report of the trustees, 1907-8, says:

"The Institute was charged by the Board of Missions with the supervision of the educational work conducted under the auspices of the church among the Negroes. It was to enter as soon as possible into some kind of organic relationship with the various schools established either by the dioceses or by churchmen and women in order that a collective unity might be given to the work, and that the church might become conscious of her responsibility for the uplift, moral and spiritual, of the Negroes as well as of her opportunity to aid in their practical training for a useful life.

"In the Negro and his relation to American life is typified and concreted the great problem of class adjustment, which is the fundamental problem of economic and social well being; and in the Negro is typified also the great problem of adjustment of races, which is fundamental to the righteous interrelationship of nations and to the spread of Christianity.

"The Institute's work during two years has secured for the schools wider and more intelligent and definite interest, and somewhat increased support from the church; reorganization of financial and educational administration, a higher standard of teaching and of courses, a development of the normal work in order to increase efficiency in the training of teachers, better correlation of industrial with academic work with a view to a clear sense in the students of the intellectual and moral values of industry and to a vital relating of education to the vocational and economic necessities of the colored people, and the introduction of agricultural courses suited to each school.

### Economic and Social Future of the Negro

"The Institute is, therefore, emphasizing agriculture as a fundamental element in the educational progress of the Negro. It has engaged as the director of agriculture in all its schools a well-trained man, with assistants recommended by him. In addition to nature study and agricultural courses in St. Paul's and St. Augustine's he is giving a course in rural economics and sociology to the students of the Bishop Payne Divinity School, thus endeavoring to relate the future ministry in intelligent sympathy with the life of the main body of the people."